WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 23, 1894.

CHINA IS OUR BEST MARKET

Great Benefits Which Would Pollow the Confirmation of the Treaty.

COVETED BY EVERY NATION

For Years England, France, and Germany Have Sought to Establish Commercial Re lations with China-She Would Buy Our Silver, Our Surplus Labor and Produce.

The chief topic of discussion at the Capitol yesterday was the new Chinese treaty, an exclusive account of which was printed in THE Times. Many of the Senators were unaware that the treaty had been negotiated and would soon be reported until they read of it in THE TIMES.

Aside from those features of the treaty which were set forth in the account of yester

which were set forth in the account of yesterday there are others of far greater magnitude
which will follow, and which are the result
of months of diplomatic intercourse between
this government and China.

A representative of The Traces called upon
Count de Mitkiewicz, who is probably better
posted upon China and the Chinese than any
one in America, and asked him for an opinion
upon the new treaty, its benefits and effects.

"The publication in The Traces was the
first intimation that I had that this treaty
was being negotiated," said he, "But I
heartily rejoice that at last American statesmen are beginning to see the advantages to

heartily rejoice that at last American states-men are beginning to see the advantages to be derived from the establishment of a friendly treaty with China."

"What benefits will accrue to this country if the treaty is confirmed?"

"A summary of the present condition of the Chinese empire and the Chinese people, a brief history of the efforts which have repeat-edly been made to establish commercial rela-tions between the United States and China, will assist in giving a clearer insight and bet-ter comprehension of the benefits which will accrue if more amicable relations are estab-accrue if more amicable relations are estabaccrue if more amicable relations are estab-lished, preliminary steps of which I consider

issued, presiminary steps of which I consider the proposed Iventy to be.

"The Chinese Prime Minister, Li Hong Shang, who is known throughout Asia and Europe as the 'Chinese Bismarck,' on account of his marked sagacity and high order of statesmanship, some years ago saw the neces-sity of removing the bulwarks which for ages say of removing the bulwarks which for ages had resisted the attempts at entrance of the civilized world and with which the Chinese had cheompassed them-selves. He saw the doom of India, The French wrested Tonquin from China and lately required a formidable footing in Siam. Engined seized Hong Kong and there established a supervisory court, backed up by gunboats, which has been a constant thorn in China's side. The rapacity of the European nations in the matter of acquiring the territory of and bringing into subjection mitions less versed in the arts of war and nations less versed in the arts of war, and therefore comparatively defenseless, impressed itself upon his astute mind. China is surrounded by inimical nations. Assumenass of defense he has set about bringing his people to a state of civilization comparable to that of the nations which threaten him. In other words, he wishes to place China among the first nations of the world. To do this he must have aid, the aid of a powerful, greatly civil-ized nation. To look to England, to France, to Germany were rest of the question. Their spirit of seizure, exemplified in 1,000 acts of wrongful acquisition and oppression, con-fronted him. Wherever one of these nations puts its citizens and its means it puts a gun-boat, or twenty of them, to protect them

"America was his geographical and natural ally. A country splendid in industrial achievements, noted for the honesty in com-mercial relations and above all, for its absothe opposition to further acquisition of rritory, the United States commended itself is the Nation with which the most advantageous alliance could be made. The Chinese consider President Cleveland's The Chinese consider President Cieveland's course in the Hawaiian matter to be one of many proofs of the disposition of this country not to seek to acquire the territory of other nations. To America, therefore, Id Hung Shang turned for assistance. See what he desired and the magnitude of the opportunity presented Americans now in this relation.

"China, to hold commerce with the world, "China, to hold commerce with the world, must change the basis of her currency from its present standard, brass, to either silver or gold. To provide gold for 450,000,000 people e, so silver was chosen. For son is impossible, so sliver was chosen. For some years past China has been buying millions of years past China has been buying millions of dollars worth of sliver from Mexico, which would have been purchased of the United States had it not been for anti-Chinese legis-lation in the Printed P ation in the United States, as American silver is preferable to that now in use in China.

Upon this subject I have conversed with Viceroy Li, and he told me with theory Li, and he fold me that he wished to supply China with American builton silver, and that he desired to establish a mint at Tien Tien for the purpose of coining it. The exact amount which would be purchased annually I cannot estimate the contract of the contr would be purchased annually I cannot esti-mate, but it would run into many millions, "China wishes to build and operate woolen mills, cotton mills, silk mills—all that class of mills which are operated to clothe the people. She must have machinery. Where will she get it? Why not from America? She is anxfous to build railroads to develop her enormous resources and territory. She must have rolling stock, rails, all the machinery necessary to the operation of a railroad. Why should America not supply her as well, if not better, than England or Reference. or Beigium? She wishes to connect her cities or regium? She wishes to connect her cities with the telegraph, to put in a telephone system. Who could do this so well as Americans? She needs machinery to open her vast but undeveloped coaffields. She is establishing an army and must have guns and ammu-

could be supplying her, and we could build the factories to boot. She needs engineers, draughtsmen, architects, electricians, skilled mechanics of every sort, which could be fur-nished her by the United States, "I am informed that China is about to "I am informed that China is about to build six new war vessels. Why could they not be built in San Francisco instead of in England or Scotland? Would such industries not bring back the trade from Vancouver, the terminus of the Canadian Pacific, to San Francisco?

"The Trans new before the Senata is the

nition. Until such time as she can operate her own factories the United States

trenty now before the Senate is the "The treaty new before the Senate is the first step toward the establishment of such a commercial relationship. Are the silver mines of Colorado closed? China is a market for their product. Are the woolen mills of Connecticut idle? China will use the output of their greatest capacity. With the care of band times heard on over the hard times put of their greatest capacity. With the ery of hard times heard on every hand why will our people persist in shutting themselves out of a field which is coveted by every other nation, why do we close the doors upon a people who would buy our surplus produce, employ our surplus labor?" oy our surplus labor?"
o you think that this treatp will be con-

"I certainly think that it will. I firmly believe that the American statesmen and peo-ple are beginning to see that they have been misted on the Chinese question. "Do you not think that the treaty will meet

with great opposition? "Yes, but the greatest opposition will come from a quarter least expected. You think the Pacific coast will most stubbornly oppose it. No. It is England that will oppose it to the bitter end. England that will oppose it to the bitter end. When England cannot succeed with iron clads she attains her end by means of diplomacy and gold. The fight will be in Washington and Pekin. The completion of the treaty between the United States and China marks the first step in the destruction of the British commercial supremacy in the East and the revolution in the commerce of the world."

March 22.-Superintendent Byrnes to-day denied that he made any of the statements attributed to him in the morning newspapers to-day about the mysterious shooting of Miss Martha J. Fuller, the type shooting of aiss martha J. Fuller, the type-writer, last Saturday. The police are work-ing, of course, on the supposition that a mur-der was committed, and they have their sus-picions, but the evidence in their possession does not by any means make a complete case.

HUNGARY'S DEAD PATRIOT. Arrangements for Gen. Kossuth's Inter

ment at Turiu. BUDAPESTH, March 22.—A committee ap-pointed by the municipal authorities to act for the city in regard to the funeral of Louis sympathy to the family, and, in addition, a deputation, headed by the vice-burgom, ser, will go to Turin in order to superintend the

will go to Turin in order to superintend the arrangements for the funeral and to lay a wreath upon the coffin.

The city of Budapesth will defray all the costs of the removal of the remains of the Hungarian patriot to this city, and in addition the city will meet all the expenses of the funeral, and will provide the money necessary for the erection of a tomb and mausoleum in honor of Gen. Kossuth.

Telegrams of condolence continue to pour in upon the Kossuth family. The mayors of the various Italian cities have sent messages of sympathy, and Signor Zanardelli and other statesmen have sent sympathetic telegrams to the family of the Hungarian patriot. The remains of Kossuth will leave Turin for Budapesth.

Senate Honors Kossuth. The death of Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, was yesterday taken cognizance of in the form of a resolution introduced by Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts. It declared Senator Hoar, of massachusetts. It declared that "the Senate of the United States has heard with deep regret of the death of Louis Kossuth, the illustrious patriot and lover of liberty, and at one time the guest of the American people. Resolved, That the Vice-President be requested to communicate the respectful condolences of the Senate to the family of the deceased."

REPORT ON PATENTS. Why the Gazette Was Given to Quincy's

Company. Commissioner of Patents John S. Seymou

submitted his annual report for the calendar year 1893 to Congress to-day. The total number of applications received during the year was 36,293; for designs, 1,060; for reissues, 120; for caveats, 2,247; for trademarks, 1,899,

120; for caveats, 2,247; for trademarks, 1,899, and labels, 401. There were 23,670 patents granted, including designs; 99 patents reissued, and 1,677 trademarks registered.

The number of patents which expired was 14,172. Those forfeited for non-payment of final fees numbered 4,102. The total expenditures were \$1,141,038, making the excess of receipts over expenditures \$101,833, The total receipts over expenditures to the credit of the Patent Office now held by the United States Treasury amounts to \$4,281,743. United States Treasury amounts to \$4,281,743. Concerning the photolithographic contract

Concerning the photolithographic contract the Commissioner says:

"The National Photolithographing Company was the lowest bidder, while the bid of the old company exceeded the reduced appropriation by over \$4,000. Expected delays occurred at first, but the arrears were subsequently recovered and the quality of the work fully sustained. Administrative reasons made it desirable that the work should be taken away from the former contractor and given to another, with whatever inconvenience might result."

MR. CLEVELAND'S ATTITUDE.

Belief that the President Will Approve the Tariff Bill in Its Entirety.

The Democratic members of the Senate Committee on Finance have been assured of the President's co-operation in having the tariff bill become a law, as he has expressed his approval of the bill as a whole.

In the course of a conversation with a mem ber of the committee Mr. Cleveland referred to the bill and took occasion to say that he hoped it would pass and that there might be as little delay as possible in getting it through the Senate. He spoke of the condition of the

There has been some apprehension as to the way in which the President might regard the way in which the President might regard the income tax in the shape agreed upon, and also the sugar bounty, but he is said to have spoken, not in an unfriendly way in the interview mentioned, of these two items, not so much with reference to the principles involved in the provisions, as of the fact that they would assure sufficient revenue for the necessities of the government.

ecessities of the government.

The friends of the Senate bill are encourged to believe that the President's position rith reference to the bill as now prepared will strengthen it materially in the Hou

Bank President Acquitted.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 22. - The case of the State vs. Isaac Bates, late president of the Bank of New Hanover, on the indictment charging him with making false returns un der oath to the state treasurer, came up in the criminal court to-day. After the jury was empanneled and sworn, the state offered in evidence one of the statements made to the state treasurer. Counsel for defendant ob-jected, and after a long argument objection was sustained, and the court ordered that verdict of not guilty be entered.

Imspector Hollinberger has received a lette from the sheriff of De Kaib county, stating that Raleigh Tait, the man wanted for steal-Ed. Hayse's diamonds, has served several terms in the Indiana penitentiary. The de-tective thinks he is the man who committed the robbery at the Ebbitt House last inaugu-ration. At that time a man was found in the hotel with several watches. Some of them he threw in a waste basket, but the others he

Prefers Death to Disappointment.

Jounstown, March 22.-William E. Zimmerman, a well-to-do resident of Stoyestown, ommitted suicide to-day at that place by hanging himself in his barn. Zimmerman hanging himself in his barn. Zhangellands was postmaster at Stoyestown during Cleve-land's first administration. He made application for a second term about six months ago, and yesterday was informed of the futility of his endeavor. This prompted him to end

Boys and Girls Meeting Concluded. The series of meetings which have been conducted for the past two weeks by Miss Tyson at the Mount Vernon Place Methodist Episcopal church South, closed yesterday afternoon.
The services were held especially for boys and
girls, and during this time a large number
have professed faith. Miss Tyson leaves for
Richmond, where Mr. Moody is conducting revival gatherings.

LONDON, March 23,-The Russian minister of the interior, in response to complaints made by foreign jews who have been either expelled from Russia or molested, has issued an order that such jews, if they are in possession of proper passports, must not be inter-fered with. This small concession the Gov-ernment obstinately refused to make a few

BALTIMORE, Md., March 22.—A meeting was held to-day at the Queen City Hotel in Cumberland, Md., of the operators and miners of the George's Creek and Cumberland coal re-gion, on the invitation of the presidents of the various regions, to consider the question of

Roseberry's "Heritage of Woe." EDINBURGH, March 22.-Mr. Joseph Cham eriain addressed a crowded unionist meeting here to-night. In the course of his remarks Mr. Chamberiain said that Mr. Gladstone had left his successor a heritage of woe.

The British Against Kabaraga London, March 22.-A dispatch from Unganda says that the British have declared war against the powerful King Kabaraga war against the powerful hing kaoaraga, of Unyoro. It is believed that the king was incensed at the erection by the British of several forts upon his territory, and that he is therefore marching against the friendly King Toro, who permitted this. Widespread trouble is expected.

men. When this matter was to be gone in at further length Miss Pollard's attorneys objected, and Judge Bradley excluded it, remarking:

"That's expert testimony," thereby causing a laugh.

The deposition of Dr. U. B. Williams, who

DULL DAY OF DEPOSITIONS

The Pollard-Breckinridge Trial Drags Along Wearily.

MADELINE'S SCHOOL-GIRL DAYS

President Brown, of Quinn Valley College. Tells of the Happenings of the Eventful Years-Madeline Vivian Bill Breckinridge Joe Blackburn Pollard Her Title.

The uninteresting reading of depositions was taken up again when the circuit court met vesterday morning to the regret of many spectators, who had assembled with the expectation that Representative Breckinridge would tell his story. Madeline Pollard was sented beside her lawyer, Judge Wilson, talking to him, with a smile playing across her face, and once as she talked she glanced over her shoulder at the white-haired defendant Before Attorney Stoll had proceeded far with his elecutionary efforts Miss Pollard and her companion arose and glided from the room interrupting for a moment the reading,

The first deposition was that of Sister Augustine, of the Norwood convent asylum, where Miss Pollard was at first confined. This sister had been for years at the convent, did not recognize Miss Pollard as one who had been in the convent, and said there never had been but one Louise Wilson there, and she gave birth to a child last fail. During the time Miss Pollard claimed to have been in the institution there had been a young woman there yeiled most of the time.

woman there veiled most of the time.

There was a rather unusual incident when
Mr. Stoll read out the name of this young
woman, who claimed to be from a northern
state, then apologized and explained to the
court that the sister had only given the name under the condition that it was to be kept se

under the condition that it was to be kept se-cret and not to be repeated.

This sister had been present at the inter-view in the convent between Miss Pollard, At-torneys Carlislo and Johnson, and Sister Ag-nes, whose deposition had been read yester-day. Sister Augustine also failed to recog-nize Miss Pollard. Her recollection of Miss Pollards are the retire for the retire for the pollards. nize Miss Pollard. Her recollection of Miss Pollard's explanation of her motive for bring-ing the suit was that it would secure justice. The entry on the convent books under the name of Mrs. Burgoyne corresponded with the dates which Miss Pollard and Dr. Street had given of her admittance to the asylum, the birth of the child, and her departure. The name of the child on the record was M. Gertrade Burgoyne. According to the recol-lection of the sister, Miss Burgoyne had visited the convent twice after the child was

The child, Marle Gertrude Burgoyne, had died in July, 1885. When Miss Pollard was told of this, the sister deposed, she had thrown up her hands and ran from the room, out when she returned there were no evidences of grief in her face.

When in the course of the deposition Attor-

When in the course of the deposition Attorney Stoll began to read testimony concerning the visit of one of Miss Pollard's attorneys, Mr. Mallon, to the convent, Mr. Carlisie objected to it as irrelevant. The objection was sustained. It developed that Attorney Mallon had examined the books of the convent and copied some of the entries, and Judge Bradley admitted these statements of fact, but excluded the conversation which had taken place between the attorney and the sisters.

The Christmas card which had been found between the leaves of one of the volumes of Washington Irving given to the convent by Miss Pollard was produced with this deposition and displayed to the jury. It was a large souvenir, six by eight inches, with fringed edges, in which was caught a pressed and faded rose. This Christmas card is ex-

and faded rose. This Christmas card is expected to play an important part in the case as proof that Miss Foliard was confined in the convent, and the defense claims that when it was displayed by Miss Pollard, who averred that she had found it in the book, one corner was rolled up in a way impossible for a card that had been eight years, pressed.

Pollard had recollected that one eye of the statue was out of line.

The second deposition read by Attorney Stoll was by Lena Schmidt, who had been employed for eighteen years in the Norwood convent, who had no recollection of a woman in the convent in 1885 under the name of Louise Wilson, and had never seen Madeline Pollard until last December. She had then Louise Wisson, and has never seen Madeline Pollard until last December. She had then been present at the interview between Sister Agnes and the plaintiff, but, as the former had testified, failed to identify Miss Pollard as one she had ever seen. According to her remembrance, Miss Pollard had said of her motive for the suit: "I did it for justice and to disgraed Mr. Breckinridge."

motive for the suit: "I did it for justice and to disgrace Mr. Breckinridge,"

Dr. W. E. DeCoureey, physician at the Norwood convent, testified that he did not know Madeline Pollard or Louise Wilson, but that there had been a girl in the convent named Wilson in 1884 and 1885 whose first name he did not remember and whose face he would not recognize. He had looked over the books of the asylum and found to record of Louise Wilson. At times a special physician attended patients at the hospital if they so requested, Once a girl who gave birth to a child had her face valled because the advised that Te Inface veiled, because she claimed that Dr. De Courcey knew her. There had been 500 chil-

dere born at the asylum

The deposition of Orrin G. Brown, president of Quinn Valley College in Ohio, and son of the president of Weleyan Seminary, which Miss Pollard attended, was read. He was a young man in those years of Miss Pollard's schooling and from the records of the school testified that her bills had been paid by James C. Rhodes. The deponent had often visited Rhodes to press for pay-ment, but the latter had begged off, repre-

enting that he was hard up, that th senting that he was hard up, that the ex-penses were greater than he expected, etc. Witness had been personally acquainted with Col. Breckinridge; remembered that he had called at the school once. Miss Pollard had been in the habit of claiming relationship had been in the haist of chiming relationship or friendship with most of the prominent people of Kentucky, among them Mr. Breek-inridge and Senator Blackburn. This boasted acquaintance of hers had grown into a joke at the school, so that the visit of Col. Breekinridge being unexpected had impressed itself upon him as a corroboration of her claims. Witness remembered that Col. Breekinridge had taken Miss Lehbard distinctions had been supported by the control of the claims. Breckinridge had taken Miss Pollard driving

that evening.

The question as to the feeling about Miss Pollard's return to the school was excluded The question as to the feeling about Miss Pollard's return to the school was excluded on objection. By the scholars Miss Pollard had been jokingly called "Madeline Vivian Bill Breckinridge Joe Blackburn Pollard."

After the noon recess Judge Bradley announced that the court would adjourn in the evening until Monday morning, not sitting on Good Friday.

"What sort of a looking man was Rhodes?" was one of the first questions read by Mr.

was one of the first questions read by Mr.

Stoll,
"Oh, we don't care what Rhodes looked
like," interrupted Mr. Wilson,
"But we do," responded Mr. Stoll,
Mr. Brown's reply as read was that Rhodes

looked like a farmer, just an honest old farmer. He had never heard anything of the relations between Miss Pollard and Prof. Overmeyer, except the statement in the letter to Wessie Brown that she (Miss Pollard) was consumed by an undying love for him. Witness testified that according to his recollection, based on his diary, Col. Breckinridge had not visited Miss Pollard August 2, and had visited her but once. He had been criticised for permitting Miss Pollard to go riding with Mr. Breckinridge by those at the school. In the cross-examination it developed that Miss Pollard had been considered at school "a very nice girl" and "a bright girl." Mr. Brown, in redirect examination, declared that Miss Pollard was old enough when in school and had sufficient general knowledge to resist improper advances from a man. It was a part of the curriculum to teach girls what sort of treatment they should expect from gentlelection, based on his diary, Col. Breckinridg had not visited Miss Pollard August 2, an of treatment they should expect from gentle-men. When this matter was to be gone into at further length Miss Pollard's attorneys ob-jected, and Judge Bradley excluded it, remark-ing:

"That's expert testimony," thereby causing

had lived in Bridgeport, Ky., in 1865, was objected to, but admitted, with the exception of one question and answer. In that year he had attended Mrs. Pollard when she gave birth to a child; there were then three other children, one of them a little tot called "Mattie" or "Madie," and the child born then also was called "Madie." The doctor, on cross-examination, it appeared is a member of the board of pension examiners.

Dr. J. Owen Robinson, of Lexington, whose deposition was read, knew Miss Pollard, considered her not a beautiful girl, but one attractive because of her intellectual brilliancy. He first met Madeline at the house of her aunt in Bridgeport in 1880, and she impressed him as being between 16 and 17 years old.

Another deposition by F. M. Schoffield, of Frankfort, Ky., formerly of Bridgeport, a blacksmith, net objection from the plaintiff's attorney's. The blacksmith had known Miss Pollard's father in 1863, and testified that he had three children then, the youngest of them Madeline, who looked like a child of 3 years.

Before adjournment Attorney Carlisle gave notice that there would be objections, and suggested that arguments should be heard Saturday. Judge Wilson added that some of the questions would make it necessary to refer to the depositions themselves, so that the presence of the jury would not be proper. With the understanding that if Mr. Butterworth is able to attend the arguments will be heard Saturday morning the court adjourned.

COMPLAINT AGAINST DR. PAXTON.

The New York Board of Health Holds Him for Violation of Law.

New York, March 22,-The following no tice was sent from the office of the counsel for the board of health to-day:

for the board of health to-day:

Rev. John R. Paxron, No. 51 West Forty-sixth street, New York city:

Sin: The board of health has entered complaint against you for violation of section 600 of the New York city consolidation act, in fulling to report in time the marriage of W. C. Breckin-ridge and Louiss S. Wing, solemnized by you on April 29, 1856. Any excuse you have to offer why proceedings should not be instituted against you for violating the aforesaid law, if promptly presented, will be considered by the board of health. Yours respectfully, HENRY STRIKER.

It was said in the board of health that this did not necessarily mean that proceedings against Dr. Paxton would follow, as it was customary for the board to take any reasonable excuse for tardiness in sending certificates.

He Was Doing Good Work.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 22.—The Commercial Gazette's Wooster, Ohio, special says: It has leaked out that John Sweeny, jr., a Wooster lawyer, was at Rev. John Paxton's home on the evening of the secret marriage of home on the evening of the secret marriage of Congressman Breckinridge to Mrs. Louisa Wing. Mr. Paxton introduced him to a strange lady present as "my cousin from Kentucky," not Ementioning her name, and laughingly said that they had just been having a little meeting in reference to revniting the Pres-byterian church North and South. The lady was Mrs. Wing, and the ceremony uniting her to Col. Breckinridge had just been performed.

MISS POLLARD FOR THE STAGE.

An Offer of \$500 a Week from the Wilbur Opera Company. SYRACUSE, March 22.-Al; Wilbur, proprietor

of the Wilbur Opera Company, now playing in this city, sent the following offer by telegraph to-day to Miss Pollard:

"Judge Wilson, care Pollard-Breckinridge trial:
"I will give Miss Pollard \$500 per week, twenty
weeks, for Wilbur Opera Company,"
"I don't know whether she can sing or not, and I don't care," said Mr. Wilbur. "If I can get her in tights I'll risk the rest. I have an idea that after the trial Miss Poliard will go on the stage. I consider her the best adver-tised woman in America. I would like to make her a star in my company.

Negro Emigration to Africa

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 22.-Three thouand representative negroes from every part of Alabama were in attendance here yesterday upon the state convention to consider the question of emigration to Africa. The only upon the state convention to consider the question of emigration to Africa. The depressed condition of the race and the fact that they were making no progress were dis-cussed. It was the sense of the meeting that, Africa being the natural home of the negro, one corner was rolled up in a way impossible for a card that had been eight years pressed in a book.

Sister Augustine, according to the deposition, had deciared that the statue of St. Joseph in the convent had perfect eyes, Miss Pollard had recollected that one eye of the statue was out of line.

The second december of the book, those in this country should return to that continent as soon as possible and establish there a great nation such as the whites had established in America. It was agreed, however, that as the white man had brought the negroes to America they ought to pay their fare back to their native land. Resolutions to that effect were passed.

Apropos of the consideration of the bills granting right of way to railroads through Indian Territory and the White Earth. Leech Lake, Chippewa, and Fon du Lac reserva-tions, the Senate Committee on Indian Af-fairs at its meeting yesterday discussed the general question as to whether Congress has the right to make such concession on lands which have been granted to Indians in sev:

Slaughtering of Fish.

The Commissioners have received complaint that unknown parties in the vicinity of Four Mile run are hauling seine for the capture of cels and cattish, and in so doing are capturing other fish by the wholesale. The parties making complaint ask for the enforcement of the law on this point.

Method of Land Sale.

In the Senate Wednesday Mr. Chandler offered an amendment in regard to real estate forms in the following terms: "All sales o land under powers of sale in deeds of trust and mortgage in the District of Columbia shall be made only by order of court upon foreclosure proceedings in equity."

Prendergast's Last Hope.

SPRINGFIELD, Itl., March 22.-Acting Gover nor Gill postponed the Prendergast hearing before him to 9 p. m., as Attorney Wade failed to arrive on the afternoon train. The only chance for the life of Carter Harrison's assa sin is now in the hands of Lieutenant Gov-ernor Gill, who is acting executive of the state.

Want a Surrender of Lease. PHILADELPHIA, March 22.-In a petition to the United States circuit court to-day the Reading Railroad receivers asked to be granted leave to surrender the lease of the Susquehanna Canal Canal Company, which operates the canal from Columbia, Pa., to Havre de Grace, Md.

Thistles Still Growing. Senator Hansbrough's bill to expend \$1,000,000 in the destruction of the Russian thistle in this country, after a brief discussion

at the hands of Senators George and Harris, went over yesterday without a vote. J. C. Honk the Winner. KNOXVILLE, Tenn., March 22.-The Repub

ican congressional executive committee, Second Congressional district, after a two days session, declared Hon. J. C. Houk, pres-ent incumbent, the Republican nominee. Judge Vinson Defeated. ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 22.—The Senate to-

day, by a vote of 11 to 12, refused to extend

the term of Judge John P. Vinson, of Montgomery, as associate justice of the sixth ju-dicial circuit. Judge Vinson is a Republican. Successful Temperance Revival. LOCKPORT, Ill., March 22.-Francis Murphy, the apostle of temperance, is conducting a most successful temperance campaign in this city. Eight thousand have signed the pledge

city. Eight thousand have during the last two months. Dawes Off for Oklahoma. Ex-Senator Dawes, of Massachusetts, left esterday morning for Oklahoma to resume his duties as chairman of the commission to treat with the five civilized tribes.

The Treasury yesterday ordered the payment of \$559,000 in gold on account of work on the government cruiser now building at SURE OF COXEY'S COMING

The Army of Peace to Leave Massillon Next Sunday.

THEIR TEDIOUS TRIP OUTLINED

Senator Kyle Thinks Coxey's Crowd Will

Have a Wholesome Effect Upon Congress. Contributions Pouring in from All Sections. Headquarters Established on the Avenue. Coxey's army of unemployed will be in

Washington on May day. That is almost a settled question. What once looked to be a gigantic farce has developed into a gigantic nuccess. Gen. Coxey, from accounts, seems to be supplied with all the sinews necessary for his long and tiresome march. Men are flocking to him from all sections. Contributions are pouring into him from all conditions and classes of men.

It is not believed that his advent to the capital will be met with any serious obstacles. Certain it is that he nor his followers will be disturbed through the various states their line of pilgrimage will take them. Eminent nate right to attempt to stay or interfere with

the movements of an unarmed and peaceable crowd, it matters not how large it may be.

Coxey's lieutenants claim that he is not on a mission of war, but one of peace. They claim that Gen. Coxey and the subordinate officers of his common weal have been threatened by law and dynamite, but unawed by these menaces, unseduced by the capitalistic press and unterrified by the power of of wealth, they will march forward, a hundred thousand strong, and appeal to Congress—that body which they claim has brough hunger to their homes and distress to the country.

Emissaries from Coxey are already in the city arranging for the army's coming. A. E. Redstone, one of Coxey's ambassadors, has located his headquarters at Harney's hall, at the corner of Four-and-a-half and Pennsylvania avenue. He is sending out circulars appealing for aid. Many of these are meeting with substantial responses. Some are conwith substantial responses. Some are con-tributing food, while others are giving cash. The army when it reaches Washington will pitch their tents either at Chevy Chase or Glen Echo. The date for the departure of the "army of peace," as Coxey's adherents style it, is fixed for next Sunday from Massiion, Ohio. The route of their itinerary is as

Finleyville, P Bentlyville, P Tuesday, April 21. Damascus, Md.
Wednesday, April 25. Atkinsons' pest office, Md.
Frieday, April 26. Laytonsville, Md.
Frieday, April 27. Olneyville, Md.
aturday, April 28. Rockville, Md.
aturday, April 29. Washington, D. C.
Meeting at noon on steps of Capitol.

Gen, Coxey's son is to carry the banner. It is a painting of Christ on Calvary, with these words in glaring conspicuity surrounding it

and see what can be done about them. Do l think the arms will come to Washington?"
continued. "Most assuredly I do and I expe
to look out of my committee-room winds
on May hay and see the assemble
multimed there in large numbers accoring to the announced programme. I should not wonder if there would be 50.00 of them insteaded 10,000, and I for one, believe that if tramps and vagationeds can be kept on of the procession and a respectable lot of mea gathered together, as I think will be the case gathered together, as I think will be the case, the demonstration will have a wholesome effect. "It is intended to be a protest against the issu-ance of bonds, and whatever wall street may think on this subject, I tell you the country is almost solid in this sentiment against bonds. What impression the demonstration will make on Congress I cannot say, but if it is properly conducted it cannot fail to impress the country at large and have a future if not an immediate effect."

effect."
The Senator expressed the opinion that the Governor of Pennsylvania could not legally take any steps to prevent the army passing through

UNARMED MEN TO PARTICIPATE.

Gex. Coxey Well Pleased With His Pros pects for His Journey to Washington. Prevsauna, Pa., March 22-Gen. Coxey, h has been in this city for the past two days a ranging for the passage of his "Army of Pence" through here, returned to Massilon to-day, well pleased with his success. He said he had received assurance of support from many persons the prominence of support from many persons, the prominence of some of whom surprised him.

Mr. Coxey was asked whether he had communicated with the authorities of the District of Columbia regarding the reception of the army and replied that he had not. He said, however, that the constitution constitution are the support to the constitution constitution are the properties.

Growing in Strength. Massillon, C., March 22 -There is nothing particularly interesting in the Coxey movement to-day. The letters, which continue pour in are of the same tenor, regarding the arrival of bodies of men and offers of provisions. Arrival of bodies of men and offers of provisions. A letter from Chicago states that 2,000 men from that city will be on hand ready to start sunday. The indications now are to at several thousand will be in line when the long march begins basier morning. Preparations are being made to-day to erect a mammoth tent on the gun club grounds, under which the army will be sadiered until the mail start is made for Washington.

Having Trouble on Trains. were on their way to join Coxey's army, were arrested on trains in the Fort Wayne yards in arrested of trains in the fort waying yards in lower Allegheny to-day. They were sent to jail for five days each. They were about as dirty men as over occupied a prison cell. Railroad Officer Pelibert, in an interview, said: "Since yesterday I believe I have counted 100 men passing through the yards on foot on their way to Massillon. Nearly everyone carried bundles of clothing, and were evidently prepared for a long march." The officers of the railroad combinin that they are having trouble on a num.

The Arizona Contingent. trial army," 700 strong, left here eastbound last evening, after a few hours' stay. The men were given all they wanted to eat by the ciry. They were orderly, and the reports to the effect that they have been pilfering at dif-ferent points along the road in arizona are be-lieved here to be without foundation.

Stunned by Lightning. Lightning struck the house of Thoma Lucas, 2155 Pennsylvania avenue, yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock. A colored boy standing near by was stunned by the shock, but not seriously injured.

Big Blaze in Denver. DENVER, March 22.-Fire to-day destroyed the six-story Champa building and the rear

part of the St. James Hotel. Loss, \$300,000

LILIOUKALANI WILL LECTURE.

The Sable Queen of the Sandwich Island

Indianapolis, Ind., March 22,-Dr. J. A. Houser, of this city, announces that he is about closing negotiations with ex-Queen Liliokalani for a lecture tour of the United States, Mr. Houser wrote to the ex-queen six weeks ago, offering to manage a tour for

six weeks ago, offering to manage a tour for her, and he says the reply indientes that she will accept the proposition made. "We shall begin the tour in San Francisco," said he "as soon as the Queen desires to come over. I will be there to meet her, and from that city we will make a prolonged tour of the whole country, visiting all cities of con-siderable size. I have arranged for the Queen to wear a crown on the stage, and she will present precisely the same appearance that she does at Honolulu."

PINE TREE POPULISTS.

They Assemble at Augusta on the Occasion

AUGUSTA, Me., March 22.-The annual convention of the People's party of Maine asembled here to-day with over 100 in attendiance, A. A. Benton was chosen chairman, The resolutions reported were in substance:

That the present deplorable business con-litions are not due to the tariff, but to a lack of circulation of medium, this at the free coinage of gold and silver in rates 16 to 1, eoinage of gold and silver in rates 16 to 1, supplemented by free legal tender issued until money in circulation shall reach 850 per capita, which shall be regulated by increase of population, is the only solution of the money question; that the government should control and manage railroad and telegraph and telephone systems. Resolutions also held that Congress should absolutely prohibit further undesirable immigration; that a graduated income tax law should be enacted; that laws should be passed for arbitration between employers and employed, with power to enforce the decision of arbitrators; that the state provide a system of insurance for farm propprovide a system of insurance for farm prop-erty, and that the listing system of taxation should be adopted. The silver question ex-cited a long discovering

PACIFIC RAILROAD DEBT.

House Committee Making a Study of the Complications in Collecting It.

Conspicuous attention has of late been given o the Pacific railway question, owing to the numerous means suggested for the collection of the vast debt due the government from the various Pacific roads. Concerning the subject, Representative Reilly, of Pennsylvania, chairmen of the House Committee on Pacific

chairmen of the House Committee on racine
Railroads, said yesterday:
"I regard this as one of the most important questions before Congress, not excepting
the tariff and finance. But the very importance of the question demands that it should
be treated with deliberation. The amount
involved is about \$135,000,000, and the proper
protection of the government requires the protection of the government requires the most deliberate and careful action on the part

most deliberate and careful action on the part of Congress.

"The construction of these roads is undoubtedly one of the great achievements of the age, but with all its complicating environments it comes down to us as one of the war measures, the original legislation having been enacted during the exciting days of the war of the rebellion. Now we are confronted with the solution of this great problem owing to the rapid approach of the maturity of this enormous debt.

eut,
"The first installment of the bonds issued by "The first installment of the bonds issued by the government in aid of the construction of these roads fail due in January, 1895, and must be provided for during the next fiscal year, as the Secretary of the Treasury calls the attention of Congress to it in his recent annual report. The whole debt will be ma-turing from that date during the next four years. The first installment of bonds amounts to \$2,302,000. They are absolutely payable on the date of their maturity, and hence the necessity for some legislation in this respect, "The Committee on Pacific Railroads, made up of some of the strongest men in the words in glaring conspicuity surrounding it

PEACE ON EARTH.

Good Will to Men, but Death to Interest on Bonds.

"I can hardly see," said Senator Kyle, chairman of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, "why Senator Peffer should have had Gen. Coxy's bills referred to my committee, but I shall examine them.

Got His Just Deserts. at the Academy of Music, to two and a half years in state prison. Popper eloped with Lilley H. Halleck, and, knowing her to be the wife of Charles H. Halleck, went through the

Orders were prepared at the Navy Department yesterday placing on the retired list Admiral Benham on April 10 and Admiral Irwin on April 15. Admiral Benham is nov Irwin on April 15. Admiral Benham is now on his way from Rio to Bluefleids, where he is expected to arrive about a week before the date set for his retirement. Admiral Irwin is in command of our forces at Honoluiu, and it is likely that he must retire before returning to the United States if he is to await the arrival of his successor.

Compromise Between Trusts tween the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company (otherwise known as the whisky trust) and the American Distributing Company has been settled so far as the conference commit-tees, which have been meeting for the past few days in Plaza Hotel, are concerned. It is understood that subcommittees have been ap-pointed so as to arrange the details of agree-ment, which, when completed, will be referred to the directors of both companies for ratifi-cation.

Efficient Police Work.

The policy writers are suing for terms of peace. The arrest of Gardner's son George and son-in-law Travis, and the threatened prosecution of his wife and daughter, have prosecution of his wite and daughter, have brought them to their kness. It was stated at police headquarters yesterday that Gard-ner and Beveridge are willing to submit to imprisonment for sixty days and a fine of \$500. They also agree to go out of the business en-

Democratic Campaign Headquarters. The Democratic National Congressional headquarters at Wormley's will be formally opened next Tuesday evening by a reception to Democratic Schators and Representatives, The invitations will be issued to public men of the party generally,

Bonthouse Permit Revoked. The permit granted to Thomas M. Ritter ecently for the erection of a boathouse on the river front between O and P streets southwest was yesterday revoked by the Commis-

On the Retired List. First Lleuts, J. G. Rumsey, First Artillery, and F. J. Clay, Tenth Infantry, have been retired from the Army on account of disability incurred in the service.

In Favor of Congressman English. The contested election case of English vs. Hilborn (third California district) was finally disposed of in the Committee on Elections yesterday by the adoption of the report pre-pared by Chairman Brown, favoring the seat-ing the contestant, English. The vote was strictly a party one.

The House Committee on Agriculture yes-terday heard statements by Dr. John Trimble and Col. J. H. Brigham, of Ohio, the secre-tary and master, respectively, of the national grange, in favor of the Hatch anti-option bill.

LACKS ENFORCEMENT LAWS

England Has Not Sent the Bering Sea Decree to Parliament.

NEEDS LEGISLATIVE BACKING

Secretary Gresham Surprised that England Has Presented No Such Legislation. British Naval Officers Given Discretion in Exercising Restricting Regulations.

Secretary Gresham was before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs yesterday concerning the status of Bering sea affairs. There were brought important developments as to the manner in which Her Majesty's government was executing the award of the Bering sea court of arbitration. The strictest injunction was put on members of the committee to refrain from discussing the Secretary's statements. Later in the day, however, on Mr. Gresham's return to the State Department, the general character of the hearing was made known.

Secretary Gresham spoke for an hour, and explained the situation fully. It appears that by the terms of the treaty of arbitration both Great Britain and the United States bound themselves to abide by the decision of the court of arbitration. It has been contended that this treaty obligation was so binding that no law of Congress or of Parliament was needed to carry out the decree of the court.

coffit.

Senator Morgan, one of the arbitrators, has taken the ground that the decision in itself was part of the organic law in both countries, being based on the original treaty, which has the same binding effect as a statute law. Seoretary Gresham deemed it wise, however, to have Congress pass a law carrying out the court's decision, and the measure was drafted and submitted to Congress, but the Secretary expressed surprise that Great Britain had as yet presented no such legislation, so far as was officially known.

There have been unofficial statements, however, in Canada and elsewhere as to the proposed bill to be presented to the British Parliament. These disclose that the proposed British legislation falls considerably short of executing Great Britiain's part in the award. British legislation falls considerably short of executing Great Britain's part in the award. It is pointed out that the proposed British bill gives British naval officers discretion in

bill gives british havail officers discretion in executing the restrictive regulations, whereas the court made these regulations imperative and mandatory. The penalties of the British measure are also said to be short of the re-quirements of the court of arbitration. Secretary Gresham expressed no grave con-cern over the condition. On the contrary, it is believed that in due time both governments would arrive at a understanding. is believed that in due time both governments would arrive at an understanding. At present, however, the State Department appears to be awaiting a strengthening of the bill to be presented to the British Parliament. The House committee took no action on the bill submitted by the State Department to execute this country's part in the arbitration decree. There appears to be no objection to the bill, and it can be readily reported at any time, but the entire subject was allowed to go over for a week.

for a week.

The intimation is made that in the meantime Ambassador Bayard will further communicate with Her Majesty's government, with
a view to having the British legislation more
fully execute Great Britain's part of the de-

Secretary Gresham's appearance before the committee was the occasion for the exchange of numerous courtesies and pleasantries. He said he had come prepared to answer questions, even on Hawaii. There was no reference, however, to Hawaiian affairs. Representatives Storer and Geary asked the Secretary a number of questions on the British position and the Bering sea question in general.

STRONG STORY ON HYPNOTISM. Col. Wilfhank, at Galveston, Calls His

Wife from Sioux Falls, S. D. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 22.-A special to the Journal from Sioux Falls, S. D., says ber in Mrs. Willbank. Her husband, Col. New York, March 22.—Judge Fitzgerald Willbank, a leading Galveston, Tex., lawyer, to-day sentenced Berthold Popper, an usher has persuaded her to abandon her suit and has persuaded her to abandon her suit and return to him. Willbank was for one day secretary of state for the Territory of Dakota, but resigned to become superintendent of the Chicago post office. He has a large legal practice at Galveston. Mrs. Willbank arose practice at Galveston. Mrs. Willbank arose one morning saying she would bring her hus-band a cup of coffee. Before he arose she took a train for Sioux Falls. Upon finding her here the colonel said: "Well, I have come from Texas for the coffee." Reconciliation followed. Willbank is said to be an accomplished hypnotist.

To Receive Cherokee Funds. Senator Jones, of Arkansas, yesterday introduced a joint resolution in the Senate authorizing the subtreasurer at New York to receive from R. T. Wilson & Co. \$6,740,000 for the use of the Cherokee Indians, this amount being the consideration which Wilson & Co. have agreed to pay for the assignment to them of the proceeds to be derived from the sale of the lands in the Cherokee outlet. The contract between Wilson & Co. and the Indians requires

Writs of Habeas Corpus.

the deposit of the money in the subtreasur and an act of Congress is necessary to gra

In the House yesterday Mr. Terry, of Arkansas, introduced a bill providing that no Federal court or judge thereof, upon application for writ of habeas corpus, shall grant such a for writ of habeas corpus, shall grant such a writ for the purpose of releasing any person held by authority of a state court where such person may have an appeal to a higher court and ultimately to the Supreme Court to test the validity of the process or judgment under which he stands committed or sentenced.

Filibustering Over Election Cases. The House spent yesterday fliibustering over the O'Neili-Joy contested election case from the St. Louis district. The report of the Committee on Elections is in favor of unseating Mr. Joy (Republican), and the Republi-cans are determined that this shall not be acemplished unless the Democrats produce

Dixie Interstate Fair. Macon, Ga., March 22 .- At a meeting to-

day of the racing committee of the Dixie in-

terstate fair to be held in this city next Octo-

ber it was decided to hang up \$10,000 in purses for seven days' racing. Racing will begin after the close of the meeting at Nash-Fortifications Bill Reported. Senator Call, of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, to-day reported the fortificaon appropriations bill to the Senate as

amended. The committee increases the total of the House appropriations to the extent of \$829,450, the bill as reported carrying \$3,054,104.

Mr. Sherman introduced a resolution directing the Committee on Judiciary to investigate the charges of "simulation" of United States coins, or of the private coining of standard silver dollars, but it went over,

BROOKLYN, N. Y., March 22.—After being out all night the jury in the case of Constable Andrew Scott Jamieson, of Gravesend, brought in a verdict of guilty this morning Jamieson was charged with perjury in con-nection with the Gravesend election cases.

Weather Indications for To-day District of Columbia, Maryland and Vis ginia: Fair during the day with probable thunder showers in the afternoon.